

3. HK CHALLENGES OF GREEN BUILDING



MAJOR HK CHALLENGES OF GREEN BUILDING

- •MATERIAL FLOW
- •ENERGY WITH LOW CARBON EMISSIONS
 - •INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 - DENSITY
 - IMPACTS AT URBAN SCALE
- •COST AND BENEFIT ANALISYS . LIFE CYCLE COST
- •USE OF LOCAL RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY



MAIN PROBLEMS TO ADDRESS



HEAT ISLAND EFFECT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

VISUAL POLLUTION

EXCESS OF WATER RUN FF





DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL HABITAT





WATER POLLUTION

AIR POLLUTION









4. HK GREEN BUILDING, WHERE TO GO?

CONCLUSIONS

- COLABORATIVE APPROACH BETWEEN DIFFERENT CERTIFICATION TOOLS
 - FOSTERING CHINA HK EXPERIENCES
 - LEARNING FROM OTHER LATITUDES
 - THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL (POLICIES)
 - ACADEMIA-PUBLIC SECTOR-PRIVATE SECTOR
 - FROM LABELS TO CRITERIA
 - DEVELOPMENT OF FEASIBLE TECHNOLOGIES



4. HK GREEN BUILDING, WHERE TO GO?





5. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

Sustainable practices

- Renewable Energy
- Daylight & Sunlight
- Natural Ventilation
- Double Skin Façade (DSF)
- Green Wall & Green Roof

Building Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) system

Design

Photovoltaic panels to the windows block the sun

3 Sub systems:

- Support sub-system: from the complex composition of crystalline photovoltaic panels, installed on rooftops of buildings;
- Sunshades sub-system: double-glazed photovoltaic panels and equipped with built-in single-crystal photovoltaic cells. These photovoltaic panels installed on the external walls of buildings, for one floor to floor, all 12 windows on the south half of the sun to provide shelter; and
- Skylight sub-system: double-glazed photovoltaic panels and equipped with built-in single-crystal photovoltaic cells. These vertical panels installed on the main entrance lobby to replace some of the existing glass atrium glass wall.











http://www.chamber.org.hk/Chinese/The_Bulletin/2004_Bulletin/dec_2004/solar.asp

Renewable Energy- Wind Energy



Wind Turbine
Prevailing Wind
(Noise Problem)



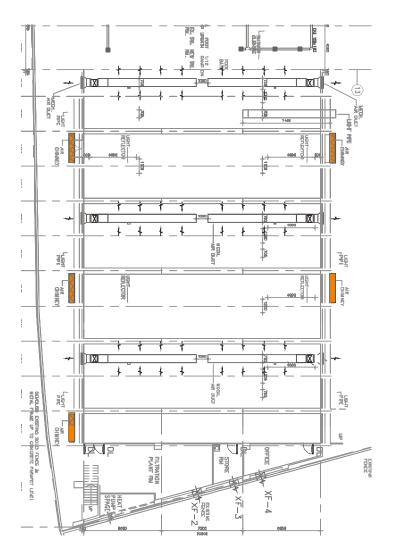
Micro Wind Power Turbines for UK Office Building

The BBC reports that an miniature urban wind farm is being built on top of a 13-storey building in Manchester city centre using micro wind turbines.

The 24 turbines, which will stand 3m tall, will be erected on top of the CIS building on Portland Street.

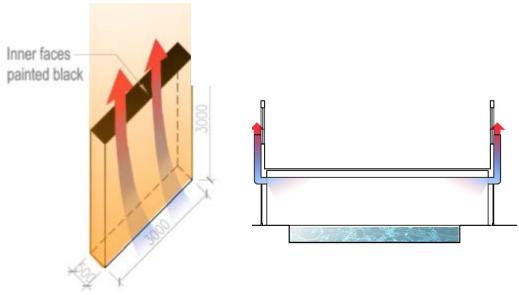
The turbines will produce 56,000 units of renewable energy each year, enough electricity to service about 5% of the energy needs of the building.

Natural Ventilation



Solar Chimney

Five Solar chimney will be installed in order to regulate temperature and bring away water vapor. The efficiency of which was investigated during the CFD Study. Natural ventilation is achieved with minimal assisted mechanical ventilation using pendant fans with temperature sensors as control device.



Natural Ventilation

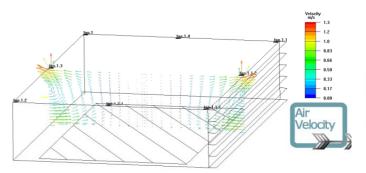


Fig.9 Air velocity vector in a middle plane in case 3

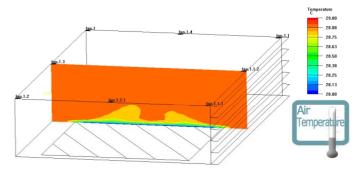


Fig.11 Air temperature distribution in a middle plane in case 3

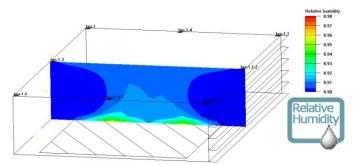


Fig.10 Relative humidity distribution in a middle plane in case 3

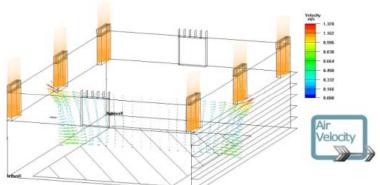


Fig.13 Air temperature distribution in a middle plane in case 4

Fig.12 Air velocity vector in a middle plane in case 4

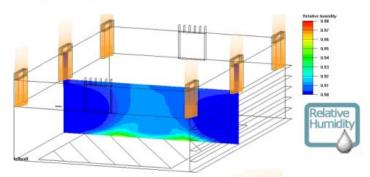


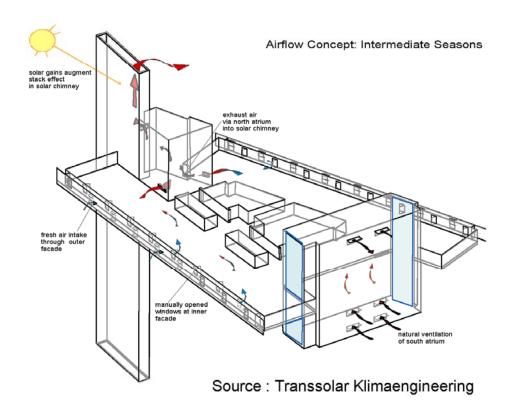
Fig.15 Relative humidity distribution in a middle plane in case 4

Double Skin Facade

Examples



Manitoba Hydro Headquarters Building Winnipeg, Manitoba



A translucent double curtain wall façade provides a high performance envelope that reduces heating and cooling loads by providing a buffer to extreme outdoor temperatures. Operable windows in the inner wall add to natural ventilation at seasonally appropriate times of the year.

http://www.aeieng.com/services/sustainable/projects/manitobasustainable.htm

DSF Examples

Gemeinnützige Siedlungs-und Wohnbaugenossenschaft mBH (GSW) Headquarters, Berlin, Germany

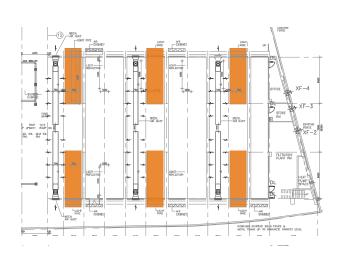


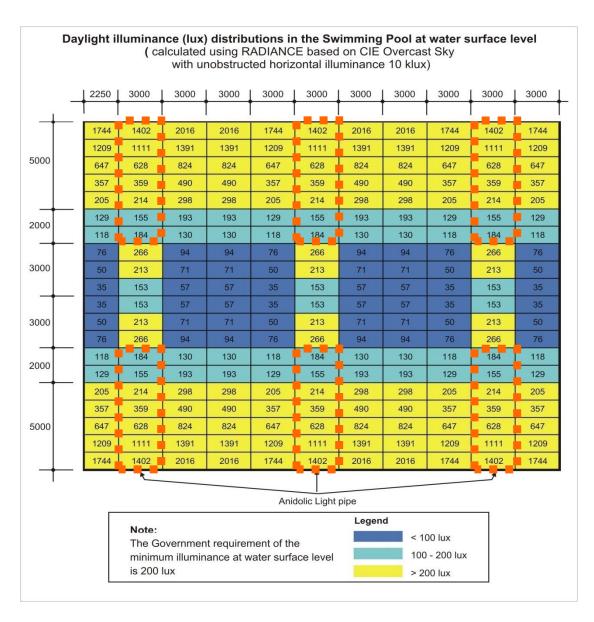
The east façade consists of automatically and manually-operated triple-glazed windows with between-pane blinds. Louvered metal panels also occur on the east façade to admit fresh air independently from the windows.

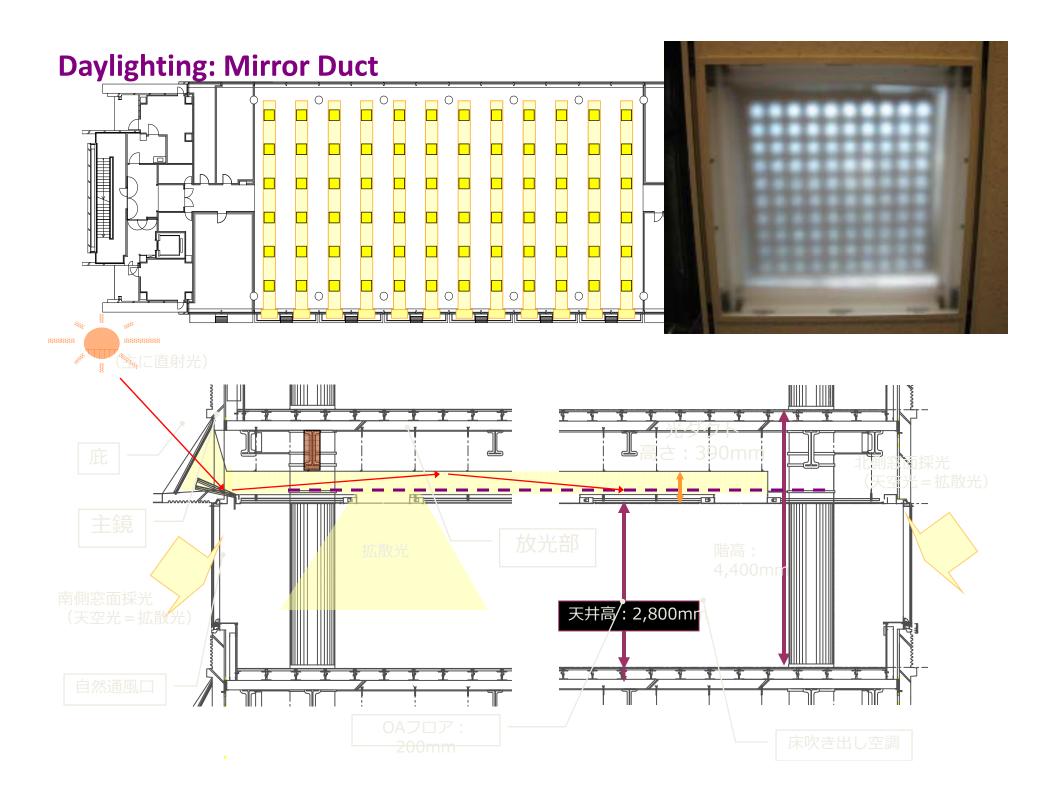
The west façade consists of a double-skin façade with interior double pane windows that are operated both manually and automatically and a sealed 10-mm exterior glazing layer. The interstitial space is 0.9 m wide. Wide, vertical, perforated aluminum louvers located in this interstitial space are also automatically deployed and manually adjustable. The louvers can be fully extended to shade the entire west façade.

Source: http://gaia.lbl.gov/hpbf/perfor-c.htm

Daylighting: Anidolic Light Pipe







Green Roof & Green Wall

Benefits of green roof / wall

Environmental –

- Improve roof capacity of Rainwater retention
- Mitigate Urban heat island
- Promote Biodiversity

Energy-

- Improve energy efficiency by acting as an insulating layer and reducing heat flux through roof
- Roof durability by protecting roofs from climate changes

Social-

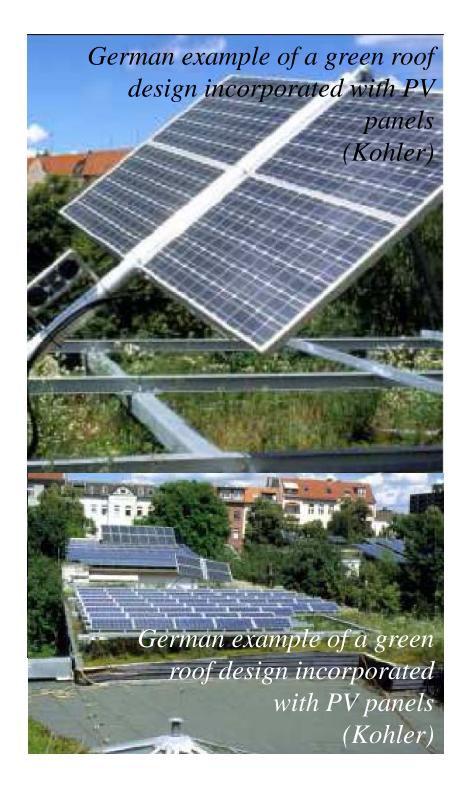
- Promote health and well being
- Enhance productivity of employees
- Increasing property value



Design guidelines

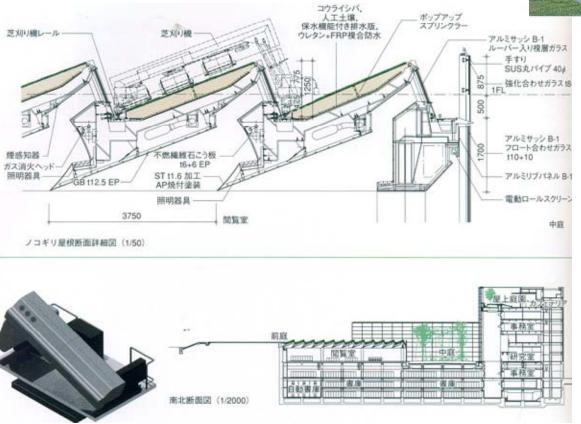
- Green roof design could incorporate PV panel
- There is a positive interaction between two sustainable technologies-

Green roofs reduce operation temperature of the PV system, thus increasing efficiency and energy yield PV array offers shading for green roof, thus improving growth of plants and increasing number of species.



Design guidelines

Skylight design is a good idea for a wide-span green roof with the spaces underneath used for exhibition/library purpose.





Japan example of a green roof design incorporated skylight (Nikken)

Marché des Halles in Avignon



Musée du Quai Branly in Paris



Source: www.georgehernandez.com

Caixa Forum, Madrid, Spain



Source: <u>www.environmentalgraffiti.com</u>

Design guidelines

The structure design should take into account the load of the green roof ingredients-mainly the growing substrate:

80-150kg/M² for an extensive green roof (10-15CM growing medium, planted with sedum grass, generally inaccessible)

Sedum shoots according to plant list "Sedum Carpet"

System substrate "Sedum Carpet"

Safety device Fallnet, if required

Filter sheet SF

Drainage element Floradrain® FD 25

Water retention and protection mat SSM 45

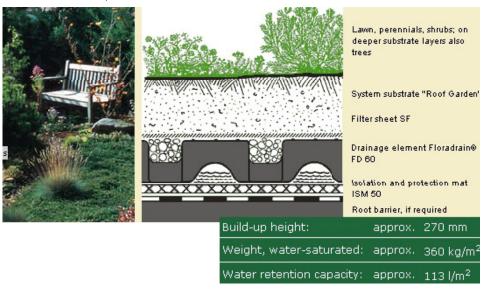
Root barrier, if required

Build-up height: approx. 90 mm

Weight, water-saturated: approx. 90 kg/m²

Water retention capacity: approx. 24 l/m²

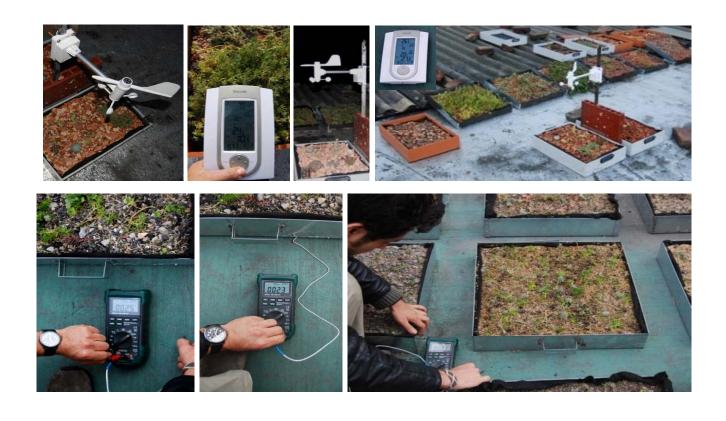
250-400kg/M² for an intensive green roof (25-40 CM growing medium, planted with shrubs or trees, accessible).



Extensive Green roof system

Intensive Green roof system

RESEARCH



RESEARCH

Measurements on local climate













Global Construction Technologies & Building Materials Grand Hyatt, Beijing, China 6th & 7th April 2009

Evaluating cost and benefit analysis of green building materials and construction technologies for better implementation and return on investment

Prof. Stephen S.Y. Lau

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Honorary Professor, Tongji University,

South East University, Wuhan University

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Global Construction Technologies & Building Materials

Grand Hyatt, Beijing, China 6th & 7th April 2009

A Study of Innovative, aesthetically pleasing and sustainable-oriented building façade and envelope technologies to gain a competitive edge

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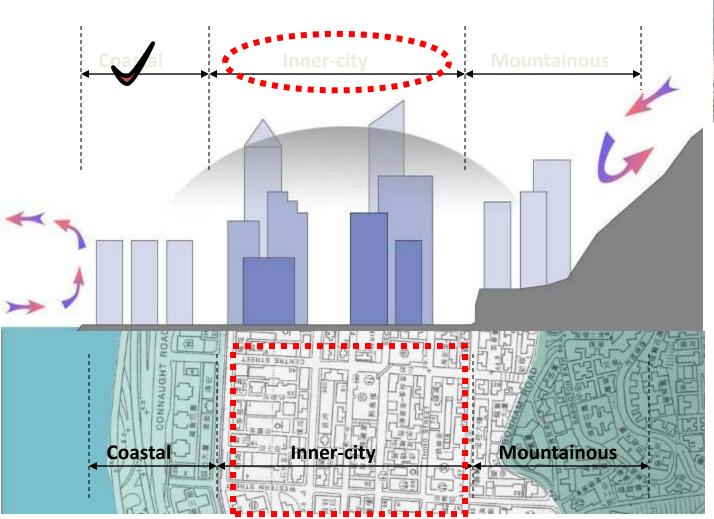
THE MICRO - CLIMATIC IMPACT OF GREENERY IN HIGH RISE URBAN BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- USING SITE MEASUREMENTS AND SKY VIEW IMAGE
PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

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Classification of Hong Kong's Urban Heat Island

Thank you!

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